THE

# Bombay Guardian.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

[Vol. I.] FRIDAY, 8TH AUGUST 1851. [No. 23.

RELIGIOUS MEETINGS DURING THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY *evening the usual service and lecture at* TRINITY CHAPEL *at half past 6 o'clock.*

*A* THURSDAY *evening, at the* AMERICAN MISSION CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock.*

*the* FIRAYER SNDAY *of every month the* UNITED MONTHLY CONCERT OF *evening: the* CRES *is held in the* FREE CHURCH *at 7 o'clock in t at the* BOY'S SCHOOL*ISSIONARY SOCIETY'S Missionary Prayer mo p. m.: and the* FREE CHURCH OF *the* TRINITY CHAPEL *at Ambroalle at 7 o'clock a. m.* *n's Missionary Pra*

*On the* THIRD MONDAY *of every month the Mo* *g of the We Indian Branch of the Evangelical Alliance at 7 o'clock p. m.*

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."

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(Signed) JOHN RITCHIE,
Superintendent.

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Superintendant.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
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| do..... ... pts | do | 12 | | do |
| MADEIRA, very fine... ..... qts | do | 20 | | do |
| Superior ..... ...do | do | 24 | | do |
| London particular ...do | do | 26 | | do |
| CLARET, of denominations... ..... do | do | 18 to 20 | | do |
| very superior la Rose do | do | 24 | | do |
| do do... pts | do | 12 | | do |
| CHAMPAGNE, Superior creaming, qts | do | 45 | | do |
| do.....do | do | 39 | | do |
| do..... .....do pts | do | 21 | | do |
| SPIRITS—Brandy of denominations, qts | do | 18 to 20 | | do |
| do Superior do do do | do | 24 | | do |
| in cases of 15 bottles per case | | 15 | | do |
| Gin, Scheidam..... | do | 15 | | do |
| Old Tom..... ..... | do | 18 | | do |
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JAMES

Colaba, 11th June, 1851.

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POSTAL NOTICE.

THE attention of the Public is particularly req to the subjoined extracts from the Postal dated 30th August 1837.

Sect. XXIII. The Delivery Peons are prohibited from deli ing letters, papers, or parcels out of the usual course, a without *immediate payment* of the exact amount of postag and they are not bound to give change.

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W. DOWERS,

Acting Post Master General.

Gen'l. Post Office. th June 1851.

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Camberwell, March 1851.

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Late Superintending Surgeon Bombay Army."

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ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI
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FRIDAY, 8TH AUGUST, 1851. [No. 23.

AND SUMMARY.—PARLIAMENTARY INTELLI-

In the house of Lords the future Conservative
been giving a spice of his programme for
he expects to be called on to assume
xt session, w
However darkly he may promise res-
management.
ecting the corn laws, Lord S
tanley certainly makes no
g the Navigation Laws.
ret of his intentions respecti
odifications only, but the
e one he may let stand with m
he old
er he will place completely on t

In the House of Commons, there h
interest on the Ecclesiastical Title
Under the able generalship of Sir F
it has now, for the first time, been i
racter of practical action, proportioned to the m
of the emergency which called it into being. By the first, second, and third of Sir Frederick's amendments, the language of the preamble relating to 'a certain brief or rescript,' is altered from the singular to the plural number, and the necessary legislative effect is given to the alteration, so as to make the bill include all briefs and rescripts past, present, and to come. This addition to the bill was carried in the division on the first amendment by a majority of 135 to 100, against ministers. A still larger majorit
of 165 to
ried his fou
amendment, by which it is proposed to render it penal 'to obtain from the Bishop of Rome, or publish, or put in use, any bull, brief, or rescript, for the purpose of constituting Archbishops or Bishops of pretended provinces.' The main elements of an efficient bill to oppose the
ession are now brought together, and, considering
e circumstances that have attended the progress of the bill to the present point, and those which may hereafter affect it in its progress through the two branches of the Legislature, we may confidently entertain the hope that its present strength will not be allowed to suffer any sensible diminution.

In the Committee of supply on the Miscellaneous estimates, an amendment to reduce the amount of the vote to Maynooth by the sum claimed as necessary for the repairs of St. Patricks College, £1236 10s., was carried by a majority of 121 to 119 against ministers. Though it is not to the great
ynooth grant itself that this remarkable division has been directed, there can be no doubt that it will exert a serious influence upon the whole subject. This is perhaps the first blow that has been aimed by a resolute pre-determination at a worse than useless expense, which has failed, and must fail, to elicit one single sentiment of gratitude or generosity from its recipients. We rejoice that the angle of the wedge has been inserted in the crevice, and hope that before long it may be driven home, to the demolition of a fabric so inimical to the general interests of Society.

Mr Cobden has once more directed the attention of Parliament to the important question of making international reductions in the armaments maintained by the several powers of the world, and of ultimately substituting international arbitration in the place of international warfare. Whatever may be said of such a project as being Utopian, there can be no doubt that the bare conception of so benevolent an idea, and its solemn discussion, each successive year, by the legislature of Great Britain, is a strong and gratifying proof of the still advancing career of civilization and philanthropy, from which the human race will hereafter largely profit. If ever the blessed era is to arrive when swords shall be beaten into plough-shares, and spears into pruning-hooks, surely it is in the spirit of peace which has prompted their new agitation, that we must lay the foundation upon which the God-like structure of universal harmony is to rise. Reflecting upon the subject in this point of view, in
ing the rudiments of, or first approaches to, this estimable happiness, in how crude a form soever they present themselves, it comes self recommended to earnest attention.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—The Exhibition still continues to be the chief magnet of attraction. Upwards of 60,000 persons daily visit it, and the receipts average fully £3000 a-day.—Hitherto, says a home journal, the visitors were principally Londoners, but now the tide of country people and foreigners is beginning to flow in, as fast as the most sanguine ever anticipated. Every morning whole shoals are disgorged at all the railway stations, and in the streets every second face you encounter presents the fresh weather-worn countenance of some honest rustic, gaping in open-mouthed wonder at the strange sights of London. The foreigners, too, are beginning to come at last, for you have only to go up to London Bridge any day about noon, when the Dover trains come in, to see a regular invading army of fierce moustachios, and enormous beards, poured into our devoted metropolis. The disappointment felt by railway directors, and lodging-house keepers, at the slack-ness of the first two months, is rapidly being forgotten. As the period fixed by agreement with the authorities for the cessation of this Exhibition, and the restoration of the Park to its original state, approaches nearer and nearer, a general feeling is being expressed, that at least the wonderful palace of iron and glass, which arose as it were by magic for the reception of the Earth's products of art and nature and art, should not be allowed to crumble in pieces, and vanish like the unsubstantial fabric of a dream. Numerous plans have been proposed for converting this huge edifice into a permanent place of recreation for the pent up people of this metropolis, during the winter months, where we may walk in a summer garden of

fruits, fountains, and fairy land, even in the dull months of foggy November, sleety December, and frozen January. Artificial warmth, light, and dry walking, it is said, may be all procured at a cost of four or five thousand a-year, and even a penny entrance fee it is calculated, will bring in a far larger rental. Mr Paxton himself is among the projectors, and as yet no one has pretended to controvert the possibility of the scheme. The only objection is, that by law the building must come down at a certain period, and be razed to the very foundations; the law alone can provide a remedy; and as the session is now drawing so near a close, it is urged that no time should be lost, in getting an expression of public feeling strong enough to enable a short act to be passed without loss of time. Lord John Russell has signified the desire of Government to aid in carrying out the proposition, and we have little doubt but that, so far as the preservation of the building goes, it will be successful.

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THE KHOTEE SYSTEM.—In a late paper we gave some account of the village communities that prevail so extensively throughout our Presidency. In these villages it has long been disputed whether the Government or the Ryots are the proprietors, and many learned papers have been written on land tenure in India, especially one by Colonel Sykes in the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, on the Land Tenures of Western India, to which those curious on this subject are referred. But the term proprietor we conceive, rather introduces confusion into the subject, than otherwise, in speaking of Indian Tenures. Our English idea of a proprietor of a piece of land is, that he is one who can do with it what he likes. He can let it out to tenants, or cultivate it by hired labourers for his own profit; he can turn it all into a garden or orchard, or into a hunting field, or build it all over with houses, just as suits his interest or fancy, and no one has a right to say that he has done anything wrong. He can on due warning given, oust his present agricultural tenants, supposing the ground to have been leased, and turn the whole into a sheep-walk. It would be difficult to point out any such landed proprietor in India, except where such a right has been conferred by Europeans, ignorant of the laws and institutions of the country. The Inam lands are usually gifts to temples and places considered sacred, and are held rent free, on the condition of keeping up the institutions for whose benefit they were given; or they are small gifts to individuals for public services. The Jaghirs are lands granted on condition of Military service by the Government of the country, resumable whenever the ruling authorities are displeased with the conduct of the holder, or doubt his fidelity. And in no time can the holder of a Jaghir do more than appropriate the revenue that the goverament drew from the ryots before it came into his possession. He cannot legally turn out the farmers as long as they pay their rents, nor increase the proportion of the crops payable by him. If the lands produce more than formerly he cannot raise the rents in the proportion of that increase, but nothing more.

Even in regard to the Supreme Government itself, the case is the same identically. Munoo the oldest authority on these points, and yet not old enough to be antiquated in speaking of the royal revenue, lays down the following law; 'Of cattle, gems, gold and silver, the king may receive one fiftieth of the yearly income; of grain one eighth, sixth, or twelfth; and one sixth of the income from trees, honey, perfumes, utensils and other things.'* Now it is most evident that the revenue here spoken of, is neither more nor less than an income tax. And as no one ever yet fancied that the cattle of the dealer, or flocks of the sheep farmer, or perfumes of the confectioner, or vessels of the potter, were the property of the Government how is it that they have arrived at the conclusion that the king was the proprietor of the soil; for according to the Hindu

* Munoo Chap. VII. 130. 131.

legislator he is just as much lord of the other [illegible]. Yet on the other hand, if we say the ryot [illegible] in the English sense of the word, then [illegible] rich enough to subsist himself and family, he need not cultivate a single root, having no income, from the land, he can have no pay. Fancy then a lazy Koonbee setting up [illegible] the Government Collector, he would very soon [illegible] if you will not cultivate the land, another [illegible] sooner you take yourself off the better; but in the [illegible] I sieze your bullocks, household utensils, and [illegible] my hands on, to keep Government from being [illegible] last years neglect'. The Government Officer [illegible] perfectly justified according to the common custom [illegible] country, having all the force of law in acting in [illegible] ner in the supposed case, and no one would ever [illegible] that he had done any thing harsh or unjust; consequently [illegible] the proprietary of the soil is not in the hands of the [illegible]. In other words the English notion of an [illegible] unfettered landed proprietor does not exist among the [illegible]tives of India, except where it has been introduced by Europeans, about the seats of the Presidencies, and in the vast Zamindaree system established in Bengal. The Government and ryots are joint proprietors of the soil. The Government has no right [illegible] from the ryot above a certain amount of the produce, but as long as he pays that share, and to occupy land which he cannot or to refuse the government its share such was the system under the ancient the Mahomedans were content to rs to the inheritance of their predecessors consequence of which Akbar ordered a general survey of the Empire changing the rate of tax to one fifth, or a double title in greater conformity to Mahomedan ideas; and to their rights the English have succeeded.

Where the village system prevails, the government by its own agents comes into direct contact with the ryots, and receives the rents of the whole village from the Headman or Patel, according to the old system, or as now modified, from the individual cultivators of the soil. In some villages however there is what is called a Khote, who bears the same relation to Government that in the old village system the Patel did, and is responsible for the revenue of the whole of the township, equal to about, say one of the pro[illegible] thus far there is no difference between him and a Patel under the old Government. But there is a very material difference between him and a Patel, in the relation he bears to the actual cultivators of the land. The Patel has his own farm which he and his family cultivate, is himself a Koonbee, and only the first man in the place of his tribe; each of the other cultivators has his own farm which he cultivates with his own bullocks, and which he sows with his own seed, and for which he pays a *sixth* or *fifth* of the produce, or whatever the assessment may be. In the Khotee villages on the contrary, the cattle and utensils belong to the Khote. He is himself above stooping to manual labour, and supplies the cultivators with seed to sow the land, for which they give him back *half* the produce. These cultivators are usually men from other villages, who have been unfortunate, and obliged to abandon their farms and their homes. The condition of the inhabitants of these villages is considered to be much worse than those of the others where the ryots come into immediate contact with Government; and their state is often rendered worse by the extravagance of the Khotes, rendering it necessary for them to mortgage their property in the villages, and leave their creditors to pay the government dues, and collect the rents. The Khote may be supposed to have some feeling of sympathy towards the poor ryots, while we can hardly suppose the bankers to whom he owes money, to care for any thing more than to extract as much as they can from the land, to meet their own demands for the payment of the exhorbitant interest usually charged, and to leave a little to go towards the diminution of the principal; though on this latter point they are not particularly anxious. We once had a complaint from two poor fellows, tenants in such a village, who accused the banker's agents of assessing the produce while the crop was not yet even in the ear, and making them give much more than a half of what they

…ained from the soil. The only remedy we …was to remove and go to another village, but … objection to that, putting one in mind of … regard for his father's sepulchre. They … three brothers, and one had died, and … village, and they could not, they said, … place where their brother's remains lay.— … very defective, and does not work nearly … Ryotwar, the other to which we referred, …he English respect for vested rights will for … prevent its amendment.

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…ON OF GOVERNMENT SCHOOL BOOKS.—We had oc… some time ago, to direct the attention of our read… the fact that Government had appointed Major … to weed the Depositaries,' as they expressed it, and … from their Marathi school-books whatever incul… false science or false Morality.' We are happy to … has been made in this important work … ying before us a copy of Esop's Fables … ppeared in 'a new edition, revised, cor… and prepared for the press, by Major T… tor informs us in a prefatory note, that … formerly included have been ex… …, moral of …

of life, without the possession of which, India, in despite of all that is done for her intellectual enlightenment, must still be in gross darkness—as far removed as ever from God, and truth, and joy.

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DIFFICULTIES OF THE BIBLE.—The seventh objection of Inquirer is in the following language.

"What is it possible to think of the passages narrating the circumstances of God's partaking of food with Abraham, of his saying that he was going to Sodom and Gomorrha to see if the reports which had reached him of their evil conduct were correct, of his wrestling bodily with Jacob, of his at one time speaking face to face with Moses 'as a man speaketh to his friend,' and at another time showing him his back parts, of his repenting of the evil which he thought to do unto his people, of his coming down to see the city and the tower which the children of men builded, and so forth?"

The Bible exhibits to us, God engaged in the benign work of revealing himself to man. As we said in the first of this series of articles, revelation cannot be carried on without reference to the capacities of those who are addressed. One form of words may best convey a truth to one man, another form to another. Instruction concerning anything unseen cannot be conveyed to a child, in language such as would be adapted to an adult. A south-sea islander and an Englishman stand on very different platforms with respect to facility in apprehending …ritual things. And we must not suppose that the …an Abraham and his descendents for many generations …ntertain spiritual conceptions with readiness equal …those who from infancy have known the Gospel. …k of revelation was a process of which the Gospel …omplement; and if we find greater perfection in …te steps of this process than in the first, it is yet …e in mind, that the preliminary steps were as …s the closing ones.

…Testament contains the most express declara… …e spirituality, immutability, omniscience, omni… …and sovereignty of God. It is even impossible … these perfections more strongly than the Holy …iting by the pen of Jewish scribes, ages before …lato, Xenophon were born, has done; and that …propriety and a sublimity and a purity that … Latin author living before the time of Christ, …pproached to. Witness the 139th Psalm. …assages referred to by our correspondent, …ribed to ignorance.

… the fall, desires not the knowledge of God. … the holiness, immutality, and sovereignty …ive to men. In all false religions we see … forget or to nullify these perfections. Had …ced the process of revelation by disclosing …tions fully, he would have but alienated man … It was needful at first to impress upon man …d all-important truth that he was not incapa… …pathizing with man. It would not at all have …s purpose to show that there was an infinite …swere… …nterval … …tween man and himself; it was needful to …show that …e could approach man. The passages refer… …red to, in the objection, taken in connection with the …positive and all satisfying declarations of the divine per… …fections, ought, we think to be viewed by candid per… …sons as touching expression of the divine condescension. It …is by the knowledge of God's love to them, that men are …led to love God. 'We love him because he first loved …us.' And these various acts of condescension were fit …introductions and preparations for that unparalleled act of …infinite condescension, the incarnation of God in the …person of Jesus Christ. And they were some slight …compensation to those kings and prophets who desired to …see this Messiah, but "died without the sight."

The slight appearance of uncertainty in the Lord's language touching Sodom, was doubtless designed to have the effect which it had, namely of leading Abraham to engage in supplication in their behalf. The recorded prayer of Abraham has been of inestimable service to every generation of believers since his day. And it pleased the Lord that the stern expression of his holiness in

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the destruction of Sodom should be preceded by this sweet expression of his exorableness and condescension. Such language in the mouth of man, taken in its literal sense, would imply doubt; in the mouth of God it implies long-suffering, a reluctance to execute penal judgement; it is the language of a day of grace, though sunset is near.

With respect to the difficulty concerning Moses, we would say that Jesus Christ, who was 'God manifest in the flesh,' associated familiarly with his disciples and they conversed with him face to face. On the mount of transfiguration, "the fashion of his countenance was altered and did shine as the sun;" and the disciples "fell on their faces and were sore afraid." And when he appeared to John in the isle of Patmos, the beloved disciple fell at his feet as dead. God was pleased to manifest himself to Moses at first with diminished glory. Moses desired to see him with that glory undiminished. God in reply promises to make him a higher manifestation than before; but not the highest. This is the force of the language "thou shalt see my back; but my face shall not be seen" and the result was that Moses was filled with emotions of veneration and love; feelings with which it well becomes us to read the narrative, which contains a vast deal of instruction that we have not now time to dwell upon.

We would like to consider each passage referred to; but we fear the length of our articles, would hinder some from reading them. Doubtless Scott's Commentary contains a fitting explanation of the particular difficulties connected with those passages. Or see Nelson on Infidelity (Tract Depository.)

The next inquiry put to us is this;

'What is the doctrine of the Atonement for by Christ, in saying that God is so just that he let sin go unpunished, but so unjust that he punish the person of the innocent.'

It is injustice to punish the innocent without consent of the innocent. For instance, arbitrarily a penalty of a thousand rupees upon one man for pass committed by another, were flagrant injustice if the father of the culprit voluntarily comes forward offers the money, it will be accepted in any Court It was Christ that gave himself for us. Otherwise could not have been called the Saviour of men the very innocence of Christ that fitted him to be tion for the sins of men. Christ could not have ly desired to suffer, had there been injustice in fering. The desire would have been a forfeiture cence. But in fact the cross of Christ presents est conceivable expression of the justice as well love of God.

We acknowledge with many thanks the "Subscriber and Well wisher;" contain lengthy reply to the first objection of Inquirer. publish it, it is for the reason that hinders us ing our own answers. In a day when works dences are so numerous and so accessible, we it right to take up a great deal of space in th with this subject. We aim in what we do those, the doors of whose mind are wide open con tion: and to induce others, whose hinges are a little rust with prejudice, to do themselves some violence, and search, read, inquire, pray.

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[*Extract from the Bards of the Bible, by Gilfillan*]

WHAT IS THE BIBLE?—The Bible is not, then, to commence with negatives, a scientific book; its intention is not to teach geology, or astronomy any more than meteorology or conchology; its allusions to the subjects of science are incidentally brief, glancing for a moment to a passing topic, and then rapidly returning to its main and master theme. Not only so, but its statements seem often to coincide with floating popular notions, as well as to clothe themselves with popular language, while they never fail, through their wonted divine alchymy, to deduce from them lessons of moral truth and wisdom. It is not a full but a fragmentary record even of that part of man's history to which it confines itself. It is not a moral or a metaphysical treatise; and, of logical analysis or deduction, it has (save in Paul's Epistles) little or none. The most

religious, it is the least theological of books theology means a conscious, compact, distinct and elaborately defended system. An can scarcely be called, so slight is the art guage and rhythmical construction. It though not in knowledge. What then is, as a history, the narrative of a multitude facts, which skepticism has often challenged disproved, and which to say the least must *unsolved phenomena*,—ærolites of history—s those from the sky or an unearthly region,—the too of a life, (that of a Jesus) at once ideally per trembling all over with humanity, really spent u sun, and yet lit along its every step and sufferi light above it—a life which has since become the sure of all other lives, the standard of human and solute perfection,—the *ideal at once of a man and* As a poem—moral and didactic—it is a reperto vine instincts—a collection of deepest int beauty, justice, holiness—the past, the p —which, by their far vision, the power have stamped themselves on the belief hopes and fears, the days and nights their superiority to aught else in the of men, their consistency with th their sheer

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the Dahomans appeared, to see what preparations the Egbas had made, and was on the wall at the time of the first attack. He encouraged us by his account of the firmness of the Egbas: having once been a soldier himself, he had had practical knowledge of warfare in actual service. After a time, we observed that the Dahomans showed a disposition to retire, and also that the Egbas had outflanked them, and were becoming the assailants setting the grass on fire to annoy their enemies, and firing on them whenever they could. The Dahomans now, evidently, were retiring, but turning about constantly and discharging their muskets: they retired after a while out of our sight, the firing becoming less and less. While this was going on, the Abbeokuta women were leaving the town at the back, pouring out before us with a few men with them terrified and cast down: our compound was filled with terrified people. The Egbas now began to show in truly savage style some proofs of their success, the first was the foot of a man who had been slain, then the hand and foot of a woman, and after a while a living captive, one of the renowned women soldiers. I followed her to the house of her captor near my own. She was attired in a sort of vest. She spoke to me as freely as our ignorance of each other's language would admit of. The Dahomans retired to the ford. Mr Bowen returned to the wall as a spectator, and told me that he saw a daring feat performed by a few of the Egbas. They went and provoked the Dahomans to attack them, which they did, the Egbas fled, but suddenly faced about, and discharging their guns with great effect. He thought he saw four of the Dahomans fall but the smoke prevented distinct vision. The Dahomans left many of their party on the battle-field dead, the greater part of whom were women, and many as prisoners, but the number we have not ascertained with any certainty. The King of Dahomy as soon as darkness permitted, fled with two hundred people, leaving the bulk of his army to cover his retreat. They were too strong to be attacked by the Egbas after a long fight, and the Egbas had too little discipline to execute an attack in the night, but they were harassed all the night through by skirmishes, and early in the morning they decamped in good order, followed by the Egbas They stamped their character with infamy, by an act of great barbarity before retreating, they had taken a number of farmers, in their march, prisoners but, before leaving, they decapitated forty-two, or upwards, and carried off their heads. Their hands being tied, as captives are and many being identified by their friends, proved that they were not slain in battle: two of them were women, and one boy. I understand that the heads were cast away in the retreat afterwards. This king is a monster who calls himself the friend of the white people at Whydah, and of the slave trade, and by such wars slaves are procured! What would the members of the Peace Society have done behind the walls of Abbeokuta with these disciplined barbarians advancing in masses to the ack? Through mercy they have been repelled, but many the Egbas have fallen, and many are severely wounded. f Candidates came to us in the afternoon, begging for some extract a shot from his shoulders, it had entered at the of the upper part of the arm, and passed about six inches ough the flesh, outside of the shoulder-blade. Mr. Dennis ventured to try, although he had never done anything of the sort before, and after considerable trouble cut it out. The poor man's first act, on hearing that it was out, was to bring himself into an attitude of prayer; and silently he offered up thanks to God for his mercy. He is doing well. It is supposed that two or three hundred of the Dahomans are lying dead on the battle-field, and many have been captured. They are retreating in a compact body, but in great distress. If they had broken in their retreat, scarcely a man or oman could have escaped the Egbas to-day. They are still being ursued, but a large number of the Egbas have returned, worn out their to days exertions. I feel, also, worn out by excitement, d by witnessing and hearing of so much slaughter and cruelty. am not aware that the Egbas have acted cruelly towards their isoners.

Several persons have returned from the pursuit this morning inging the intelligence of a desperate encounter at a town called haga, about fourteen or sixteen miles from this. The Dahoans endeavoured to enter this town, for rest or pillage, but were isted. The Egbas came up with a strong force at the time, d the Dahomans were again driven, and, I understand, divi- d. It is said that a part of the personal luggage and provi- ns of the king fell into their hands, and that he was obliged to on foot. The number slain in this battle was more, they say, an those before Abbeokuta. The Egbas could not make cap- es in this battle: even when disarmed, they, the Dahomans ight, and refused to surrender, and they were killed. I am rry to report that one of Mr. Crowther's communicants is miss- g but he may yet be found: in order to find him, if he were ong the slain, Mr. C. passed over the greater part of the battle- ld, and his report of the number slain is such as to give a eater number. He says, they are lying in fours and fives, in rious directions, over a large extent of ground. The length wall attacked was upwards of a mile.—I sent two persons this morning to count the slain Dahomans; one counted them tens, and the other wrote the number down,—and, to our rprise, it amounts to 1,200. It confirms the report brought to by a deserter, an Egba man, who had long been a Dahoman ve, that the Dahomans, when gathered together at night, were uck dumb at the loss they had sustained, especially of their male soldiers, and only one thing was uttered by all, viz., a fear

that they would never be able to return home. This is a slave war, and we might justly ask, for what were all these slain? To supply the slave market with slaves! would be a just reply. The people everywhere here seem to ascribe their deliverance to God, and the white men. I hope the Dahoman king will learn a lesson from this, and cease from these barbarous wars, for which not the shadow of a cause was given by the Egbas, nor, I suppose, by most of the other towns that he has warred against. It is to be hoped that the Egbas will not become too boastful of their victory, and be led into excesses. I fear it, but it is satisfaction to know that our gracious Saviour and God is over us, to protect from moral as well as physical evils, and will not suffer his cause to be uprooted.

I hope you will excuse this hasty letter, but I could not let an opportunity slip, or the probability of one, knowing that you would be anxious on our account, more especially as false rumours may reach you by other channels than those available to us. With much thankfulness to God, and desire for your prayers and sympathy, for this unhappy country, I remain, &c.,

(Signed) H. TOWNSEND.

P. S.—I can form no estimate of the number of prisoners, or of the Dahoman army. I asked a captive how many retired with the king, when they felt themselves defeated, to be out of danger. He said, two hundred. I asked again, How many were there in the army? He said, that even as it was impossible for me to count the people of Abbeokuta, so was it for him to count their army. The Dahoman captives are desperate; there are three several instances of their rising against their captors, and slaying them in their own houses—one when he was in the act of giving his captive food. The people treat their prisoners kindly, but I fear all these will be killed, unless we can prevent it by any means. I was with Sagbua this morning, and the subject was discussed. I protested against it. A meeting was proposed, and I told him that they ought not to have a meeting without calling me to it. The prisoners, are, however, private property, and this may hinder their being killed. I feel assured that the Egbas would exchange a captive for an Egba slave, now in the Dahoman country.

March 6th 1851.—Record, 19th June.

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## EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM TURIN.

*Containing an interesting Report of the Meeting or Synod or General Assembly of the Waldenses, or 'Valley-men, of Piedmont, held last month.*

I have just returned from a most interesting visit to the Waldenses, and propose to give you some account of them, and of the wondrous locality. I do not know whether you have read Dr. Gilly's 'Researches among the Vaudois or Waldenses,' being the narrative of an excursion made in 1823 (published in 4 to. Rivingtons, 1824) followed by a second visit in 1829 (published in 8vo. Rivingtons, 1831.) These volumes contain the best account of these mountaineers, or rather Valley-men, whence the Italian name Valdesi is derived, and not from Peter Waldo of Lyons, as some books have stated.

As it is possible you may not have read Dr. Gilly, I shall begin at the beginning of the story. It appears that in the 9th century there was a bishop of Turin, named Claude, who took pains to study and expound the Scriptures; and opposed himself to the flood of superstition that then covered the whole Roman earth. Among his writings are found commentaries on various books, both of the old and new Testament, wherein the primacy of the bishops of Rome is refuted; tradition of men and claims of human merit before God rejected, justification by faith alone asserted; infallibility of the Church denied; and especially image and relic worship in every form repudiated and condemned. In his diocese which was comparatively so near Rome geographically, he effected such a reform that the Churches in France took offence, and many men wrote and preached against him; and it is to their works we are chiefly indebted for large extracts of bishop Claude for when afterwards the Romanists got the upper hand, and had the charge of all the libraries and manuscripts in Europe, they made no scruple of destroying all that they did not like. This good bishop having by sound doctrine 'piety, learning, and zeal,' effected much good, and awakened and kept awake great zeal for Bible truth and a spirit of resistance to Romish innovations, died in 839, and was succeeded by one of such an opposite character, that those who refused to renounce what Claude had taught them, were constrained to go to the valleys to the west of Turin, in order to escape presecution and seduction, and be able to practise their simple forms of religion in peace. This they did, not without many conflicts with Rome, and with the mighty power at Rome's disposal during the middle ages. And this they have continued to do until the present day, as a distinct race of Christians from all around them, suffering oftentimes the most atrocious persecution but still unconquered, and even according to the admissions of their most deadly enemies, invincible.

Some authors seek to give even an earlier date to the separate existence of the sect of the Valley-men, beginning as far back as (Pope) Sylvester, Bishop of Rome in 314, whose arrogance is said to have occasioned the first protest of the churches of the Valleys; but, as I am not now writing a history of this remarkable people but only giving you a sketch of their origin in order to introduce some account of their present condition, I leave the region of historic research and proceed to give you an idea of their dwelling place—the valleys of Piedmont. It is difficult for any one to give an absent friend, a correct idea of a locality, if that friend has not

r, in name of the Synod, thanks to Almighty God for this
usion of the church. This was done in a most solemn and feeling
ner. Many tears of joy, the most grateful in the sight of
Lord, were shed, and when at the close of this most
ing thanksgiving, M. Bert, the pastor of the flock in Turin
up to acknowledge for himself and his flock his deep sense
he cordial and paternal manner of the reception, he was
ngly affected, and I acknowledge that I wept freely, and
not even now record the fact without tears of joyful sympathy
said: 'We have been valley-men ever since Claude was Bisbop
Turin. We have but joined again a chain that has been, alas!
ken for ages. The mountain and the plain are again united
we hope that in a rapid and universal extension of evangelical
th we may soon be all united, and, it may be, confounded in
unity of a holy and truly evengelical church, universal. The
e of Waldense has hitherto been named with respect by all
friends of Gospel truth. Let us hope that in all the surround-
provinces the name may be honoured as well as known.' The
ties elected by the flock at Turin then produced their man-
and took their seats as members of the Synod.

nother cause of joy was reported by the Table, namely, in
City of Tinerolo, at the entrance of the valleys, a congrega-
has begun to be formed, and there is good reason
under the indulgent government of the present King, this
ning may be fostered, so as to become, by next meeting
Synod, a seventeenth parish of the Waldensian community.
rom Tuscany some painful facts were reported. From
ence an application was made to the Table to send a preacher
was complied with. An attendance of about 300 souls was
ed; but latterly, the Goverment suddenly taking offence
e preaching, shut up the chapel, and sent one of the pastors,
m they succeeded in arresting to the frontier, handcuffed and
foot between gendarmes, like a common felon. The Synod
oved of the actings of the Table and expressed their sympathy
the brethren who had thus suffered in seeking to extend the
mony of the gospel in Italy.

he other points of report were chiefly of a secular and financial
r. After close and careful examination, and free and freeless
ussion, the Synod resolved unanimously that the Table had
ed as good and faithful stewards of the interests, funds, and
l name of the Waldensian Church. The Numbers were re-
ected (as I have said above), and accepted the charge for the
nsuing term of three years, within which it is the universal
eeling here that most portentous and solemn movements of all
nds are in preparation, the result of which no man can form an
ea. At the close of the Synod a Commission was named to
vise the existing order of discipline, and report to next meeting.
trong condemnation, voted unanimously, of recent attacks on
nspiration of Holy Scripture (alluding to the case of Sherer,
professor in the Evangelical School of Geneva, expelled for
ing the verbal inspiration of th of ratitude
he King of Sardina (the

2

There is no wife, no gentle mate,
To while my hours away,
There is no little cherub child,
At night for me to pray.

3

The world, the wide, the radiant world,
To me its charms are lost,
For in the sea of human life,
I sail one tempest tost.

4

For my life is all a wilderness,
A wilderness of woe,
Where not a lovely flower appears,
But only rank-weeds grow.

O. C. DUTT.

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## TO O. C. DUTT,

The writer of a Song, inserted in the *Hindu Intelligencer*, June 3 beginning "The world is a lone wilderness."

(*For the Hindu Intelligencer.*)

Thou call'st this world "a wilderness,
A wilderness of woe;"
And thou canst see "no lovely flowers,"
That on its wilds do grow.
And thou art in this 'radiant world
So desolate and lost,
That o'er the sea of human life
Thou wanderest tempest-tossed.'—

Time was, when Eden's blissful bowers
In sinless beauty stood;
When earth and seas, and air and flowers,
And man himself was good.
Then—constant bliss, without alloy;
Nor pain nor grief was known;
Unceasing flowed the streams of joy
Forth from Jehovah's throne.

But sin soon found an entrance there,
And blighted all below;
This earth, which God had made so fair,
Became a world of woe.
Where sin prevails, there rests the curse—
'Tis heaven's most just decree;
Woe here on earth, and woe far worse,
To all eternity.

Yet, there's a Book will tell thee how
The curse may pass away,
And though through life serene may'st go

...in abounds,

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The mail consists of 59 iron and 7 wooden boxes, and one parcel Bombay; 4 iron boxes for Ceylon; 3 wooden boxes for Madras.— om Aden: 2 bags and 1 box.'

SATURDAY, AUGUST 2.

— There is a break in the weather to day, which is very sant after so much rain,' appe[ar]ances, however do not warrant in looking for a long continuance [of] the fair weather.

— Our local contemporaries are [fur]nished with news brought yesterday's Mail. The Cairo Corresp[ondent] of the 'Bombay nes' informs us that the railroad from [Alexan]dria to Cairo is ided upon, and that arrangements are be[ing] to commence rations about the month of October next.

— The wind continues to blow and the [rain] with iminished force.

— The 'Bombay Times' understands that [it] tely e to secure a valuable step to the medic[al] ice, is likely to prove a failure from want of [support] y among the juniors of the Department. Ano[ther] owever, been made to the service, and a new [plan] butions to the extent of Rs. 20,000 from the Assist[ants] is in circulation, which, if pretty generally adopted, e the step.

— The Advertising columns of the 'Bombay Times' ar ed by an advertisement, which rivals Holloway's, of a ment discovered by Captain Wroughton, of the 2nd ve Veteran Battalion.

— The 'Telegraph and Courier' of this day, accuse king and stealing' the veritable productions of his ut having the honesty to acknowledge whence we had ob ed the said productions. We are unaware of having transfer- single line from the columns of the 'Telegraph' to our own s, and our contemporary does not condescend to particulars. vever, as it is possible that a scrap of news may have been e use of inadvertently, without acknowledgement, we beg to ogise, for anything for which an apology is due in that matter.

— We take the following paragraph from the 'Telegraph ourier.' The new Steamer 'Zenobia,' which was launched months ago, and has since been fitting up in the Dock-yard, n Wednesday last put into commission, and she thereupon ed the Pendant. She is the first three masted Steamer which ndian Navy has had. Her engines and other 'fixings,' are ly completed and she will very shortly be ready for Sea. following are the dimensions of the vessel;

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Length between Perpendiculars..... | 192 feet | 8 inches |
| Entire length... | 226 | 6 |
| Length on deck... | 207 | 0 |
| Breadth on deck... | 33 | 0 |
| Breadth across Paddle Boxes... | 52 | 0 |
| Depth in hold | 22 | 0 |
| Power | 270 horse power | |
| Burthen... | 1003 tons | |

he following Officers have been appointed to the new Steam- —Commander Campbell, in charge; Lieuts. Constable, Way, chieson, and Aylesbury;—Messrs Foster and Dawson, Mid- men. She will be supplied with a crew from the Hastings.

MONDAY, AUGUST 4.

— The 'Englishman' states that Moolraj is so ill that he not be removed to Allahabad; as had been ordered by rnment, it is believed he will not recover.

— The 'Bombay Times' has the following:—'Floating el.'—The arrangements which have been in contemplation for time past for having regular divine service held in the har- are now, we are glad to observe, being [carried] out. The anta' was hauled into dock on Sat[urday] the purpose dergoing such alterations as are

— The passion for Gold

er the

—— The P. and O. Steamer 'Achilles' is advertised to t
the mails and passengers to Aden on the 1st proximo.—This
step in the right direction, it would be well, could we always h
the mails, passengers, and cargo, conveyed to and from Bom
by a merchant steamer, instead of the Honourable Compan
Steamers and Schooners, which dare not carry cargo, and on b
of which passengers are just tolerated.

TU...AY AUGUST 5.

—— The following ...ouncement of the death of Major
neral W. Battine ...m the columns of the 'Lahore Chroni
—'It is with ...nts of the deepest sorrow we have to
nounce the ... Major General William Battine. C.
command... ...helum Division of the army. He had t
suff...rin... ...ourteen days from an attack of bilious re
tent... ...erminated fatally, to the grief of all who
th... ...lowing him, on Monday evening, the 21st J
... arrived in Lahore at the end of March, and
...ry short period of his residence here, endeared
... by the urbanity of his manner, and the truly Ch
...r of his disposition. The Service has to deplo
...l of a distinguished member;—the State has lost a z
...od servant. He served in the Bengal Army for
...even years, and though he filled many offices of trus
...r some years a seat at the Military Board, he w
..., one of the few servants of the State who could con
...say that he had never asked a favour of the Govern
The new Draft Act 'for the better suppression of
...ct of Cotton in Bombay' appears in the Bengal O
...e of the 23rd ultimo.—Although severe, we think t
a good one, and those who would keep clear of the penalties
just conform to the spirit of the act—It will be found
in another column.

—— We take the following paragraph from the columns
Telegraph and Courier' of this day.—'We are credibly info
that orders have arrived from the Court of Directors t
Government, through the Supreme Government, directing
two Steam Frigates be sent up in October or Novembe
with a sufficient force on board to punish the tribe to wh
murderers of Captain Mylne belong, as they refuse to give
up on Captain Haines demand.—There is no doubt someth
necessary to be done to keep the Arabs in proper fear of
we sincerely trust, the reprisals will not exceed strict justic
that the revenge to be taken may not lead to more dre
results.'

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6.

—— The following is from the Madras 'Spectator' of the
ultimo, in reference to the loss of the Barque 'Randolph.'
vessel sailed from Madras for the Mauritius on the 28th of
last, with 254 emigrants, the greater part of whom are sa
have met with a watery grave.—The Captain and Crew, w
very small number of passengers, it is supposed, are the
persons who escaped. This melancholy event occurred o
27th ult., just when the 'Virginie' was leaving Port Louis.

—— The Calcutta papers state that Moolraj is not so
gerously ill as was formerly reported. He was to have
Calcutta for Allahabad on the 26th July.

—— On making strict enquiry, we have been informed tha
paragraph in reference to the punishment of the Arabs, qu
from the 'Telegraph' of yesterday is incorrect.

—— The 'Telegraph and Courier,' 'Bombay Gazette
'Bombay Times' have each of them been very eloquent
story of a poor man, who they seem to think had not the sp
consolations administered to him as he ought to have had; th
latter papers seem to have taken the word of the former fo
Under the ... ...rrespondence an authenticated communi
on th... ... which places the matter, we
... ...ew that in which it now appe
... ...his day, we perceive a
... ...ters

that Officer having returned to his duties on the 3rd June last, the xpired portion of the leave is cancelled.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th August 1851,

ssistant Surgeon J. Gilbert received charge, on the 16th ultimo, of the il Medical duties at Sholapoor,

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. G. LUMSDEN, Secretary to Government

# Military.

## BOMBAY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 2 August, 1851.

o. 434 of 1851.—Surgeon J. W. Winchester is allowed a furlough to ope, for three years, agreeably to the Regulations.

Bombay Castle, 4th August 1851.

o. 435 of 1851.—The friends of the undermentioned Soldiers at this Pre- ncy viz —Serjeant Edwin Thom, of the Town Major's List, and ate James Wilson, No. 1895. 1st Eur. Regt., having paid into the orable Company's Treasury the sums required by the Regulations for r discharge, and passage to Europe, the Honorable Court have autho- d their discharge from the Company's Service, and their being pro- d with the usual charter party passage at the Company's expense.

o. 436 of 1851.—The friends of Gunner Henry Cousins, No 2107, of the 1st tation Artillery, at this Presidency, having paid into the Honorable pany's Treasury the sum required by the Regulations for his discharge, passage to Europe, the Honorable Court have authorized his discharge n the Company's Service, and his being provided with the usual charter y passage, at the Company's expense.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

J G. LUMSDES, Secy. to Govt.

Head Kuarters, Poona. 30th July, 1851.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to direct that, in future, a full cription, similar in detail to that furnished in the Annual List, and ac- nts of European Soldiers of the Hon'ble Company's Service, who become ualties, be inserted in the monthly casualty.

The Commander in Chief is also pleased to direct that, to facilitate tification of European Soldiers of the Honorable Company's Service, a umn shewing the year of arrival in Bombay be added to the Quarterly minal Long Rolls.

Cornet P. H. LeGeyt, of the 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, is attached o duty, until further orders, with the Brigade of Horse Artillery at na, and directed to join on the 1st Proximo, until which date he is al- ension of the leave granted him in G. O. C. of the 9th April last.

mentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence :—

I.—Lieutenant J. Dawn, from 25th August to 31st Oct., to eed to Bombay, for the purpose of undergoing an examination in the ratta language.

th Regt. N. I.—Ensign L. M. Davies, from 15th August to 15th October, proceed to Bombay, on urgent private affairs.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

(Sd.) H. HANCOCK, Lieut. Col., Adjt Genl. of the Army.

Adjutant General's Office, Bombay, 1st August, 1851.

The undermentioned Officers, having been reported by the Garrison geon as requiring a further extension of leave in the Presidency, for the efit of their health, have their furloughs respectively prolonged to the instant :—

aptain J. Bedford, Native Veteran Battalion.

ieut. A. J. S. Hessman, 22nd Regiment N. I.

Head Quarters, Poona, 2nd August 1851.

. The undermentioned Officers have been reported by Station Committee have acquired that colloquial proficiency in the vernacular language of men, which is contemplated by G. O. C. of the 27th June 1844.

ieut. R. T. N. Tubbs, 9th Regt N. I., 23d July 1851.

nsign F. T. Cornwell, 12th do. 4th do.

nsign H. W. Simpson, attached to the 9th Regt. N. I., 23d do.

. The following arrangement in the Subordinate Medical Department, made :—

George Lloyd to be a 2nd Grade Apprentice in the European Branch of Service, vice John Rourk discharged.

. The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence :—

4th Regt. M. N. I.—Captain W. A. Lukin, from 2nd August to 2nd cember, in extension, to proceed to Bombay, on urgent private affairs.

2nd Regt. L. C.—Lieut. R. W. Brett, from 1st August to 31st August, extension, to remain at Poona, on medical certificate.

1st Eur. Regt. (Fusiliers).—Lieut. H. F. Disbrowe, from 10th August 20th October, to proceed to Bombay, on private affairs.

12th Regt. N. I.—Ensign H. F. Bolton, from 1st August to 31st August, n extension, to remain at Poona, on medical certificate.

20th Regt. N. I.—Captain J. A. Wood, from 10th August to 31st October, proceed to Bombay, to undergo an examination in the Hindoostanee Lan- age.

Commt. Dept.—Mr Conductor H. Knott, from 1st August to 31st August, extension, to remain at Poona, on medical certificate

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,

(Sd.) J. HALE, Lieut. Col., [illegible] of the Army.

Deputy Adjutant General

Head Quarters,

The following is [illegible] confirmed

ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI

REMARKS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

The Commander in Chief considers that he cannot more effectually d charge the office which devolves upon him, at the requisition of the Co in this instance, than by requiring that the observations which accompan his orders for the reassembly of the court should be read to Lieut. Mac in its presence; evincing to him, as they have already done to the court, how grave a light his conduct is viewed by the Commander in Chief, how inadequate to the offences proved he regards the sentence awar and adhered to by the court.

1. The Commander in Chief cannot rest satisfied with the sente passed by the court in this case.

2d. It is not only the positive injunction of the Court of Directors, bu is the obvious duty of all vested with authority in India to visit, w marked severity, the ill treatment of natives by British residents, functionaries of whatever description.

3rd Yet, here is an officer of 12 years' standing in the honorable compan service, who permits himself, in a fit of ill-humour, to summon his troo to horsewhip his native servant; and, the infliction falling short of desire, the trooper himself—one of a detachment employed on a spe duty, under the immediate command of the Lieutenant arraigne becomes the victim of the moment and is violently assaulted with fist whip:—and all this outrageous proceeding would seem to be in a gr measure excused in the eyes of the court by the prisoner's plea of infirm of temper.

4. The Commander in Chief cannot be prevailed upon to show s indulgence to proved misconduct, which by the 103d article of war, rend an officer liable to be cashiered, and he, therefore, recommends the co in the interest of the service, and of the public at large, to reconsider sentence.

After having heard these observations, Lieut. Mactier will be relea from arrest and directed to return to his duty.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,
H. T. TUCKER, Lieutenant Colone
Adjutant General H. M. Forces in In

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA

Head Quarters, Simla, 24th July, 1851.

With the sanction of the most noble the governor general of In the following movements of corps and detachments for 1851-52, directed to take place, on the dates and in the orderspecified:

Foot Artillery.

1st troop, 1st Brigade, from Sealkote to Peshawur, 20th October 8 2nd troop 2nd brigade, from Peshawur to Sealkote, when relieved by 1st troop 1st brigade,

Foot Artillery.

Head quaters 1st battalion, from Agra to Jullundur, when relieved the head quarters 6th battalion; 2d company 1st battalion, from Mooltan Jullunder, 1st November 1851; No. 14 light field battery to be t to the 4th company 6th battalion, 4th company 1st battalion, Hosheyarpore, when relieved by 1st company 6th battalion light field battery will be transferred; 2d company 2d battalion, from Pe wur to Lahore, on arrival of the 1st and 3rd companies 4th battalion company 4th battalion, from Umballah to Peshawur, 20th October 1851; company 4th battalion, from Lahore to Peshawur, to join 1st company battalion on its arrival at Lahore. No. 7 light field battery to be tra sfer to 1st company 2d battalion; 4th company 5th battalion, from Cawnpore Umballah, 1st November 1851; head quarters 6th battalion, from Jullun to Agra, 21st October 1851—and on the march to join the 1st company, Loodianah; 1st company 6th battalion, from Hosheyarpore to Agra, 2 Oct. 1851—and to join head quarters of the battn. at Loodianah; 2d co pany 6th battalion, from Jullunder to Cawnpore, on being relieved by company 1st battalion, to which No. 9 light field battery will be transf red; 4th company 6th battalion, from Peshawur to Mooltan, on arrival of 1st and 3d companies 4th battalion; No. 19 light field battery to be tr ferred to the 3d company 4th Battalion; 2d company 7th battalion and 6 battery, from Boodee Pind to Goordaspore, to join the 43d regiment tive infantry on its arrival at Boodee Pind.

Irregular Cavalry.

8th regiment, from Sultanpore Benares to Hansi, 3rd November 185 ; 1 regiment, from Hansi to Sultanpore Benares, when relieved by the 8th re ment; 18th regiment, from Mokerian to Goordaspore, to join the 43d re ment native infantry and 2d company 7th battalion artillery, on their arri at Mokerian.

Eu opean Infantry.

H. M.'s 22d regiment, from Dugshaie to Rawul Pindee, 3d November 18 H. M.'s 32d regiment, from Jullunder to Peshawur, 17th November 1851; M.'s 53d regiment, from Rawul Pindee to Peshawur, on being relieved the 22d regiment; H. M.'s 60th Royal Rifles, from Kussowlie and Subath to Jullunder, 17th November 1851; H. M.'s 61st regiment, from Peshawur Kussowlie and Subathoo, on being relieved by the 32d regiment; H M.'s 9 regiment, from Peshawur to Dugshaie, on being relieved by the 53d regime

Native Infantry.

2d regiment (grenadiers), from Rawul Pindee to Futtehgurh when r lieved by the Kelat-i-Ghilzee regiment; 25th regiment from Hajeepore t Shahjehanpore, 2d December 1851; 30th regiment, from Allygurh to Ba rackpore, 6th October 1851—a wing from one of the regiments at Agra take the duties of Allygurh until the arrival of the 54th regiment; 37th re ment, from Jhelum to Brehampore, 6th October 1851—by land to Ca pore, and thence by water; 43d regiment, from Shahjehanpore to Goord pore, 14th Octobe 1851—a wing from one of the regiments at Bare to take the duti are, until the arrival of the 25th regime 44th re Dinapore when relieved by the 6 ah to Meerut, to be at Umbal he camp of the most noble

RATES OF FREIGHT.

London per ton } £2 5s. 0d. at £2 10s. 0d. } Nominal.
Liverpool... ...
Clyde... ..... ... Nominal.
China... ..... ... Rs. 11 per candy.
Calcutta Salt. ... Rs. 275 per Rass.

Fort William, Home Department, Legislative,
The 18th July, 1851.

he following Draft of a proposed Act was read in Council he first time on the 18th of July 1851.

ACT No.———OF 1851.

Act for the better suppression of frauds in respect of Cotton in Bombay.

r the better suppression of fraudulent practices in the on Trade in Bombay, It is enacted as follows:—

Any person who, in the Islands of Bombay or Colaba, fraudulently mix Cotton of different growth or qualities e bale, usually termed false packing, shall be deemed y of a misdemeanour.

Any person who, in the Islands of Bombay or Colaba, fraudulently deteriorate Cotton by exposing it by night avy dews, or putting with it uncleaned Cotton, commonly Kuppas, or by means of dirt, stones, earth, water, or ther substance, or in any other way fraudulently dete- e it with the view of making it heavier, and packing it t state, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour.

. Any person who, in the Islands of Bombay or Co- shall fraudulently sell or offer for sale under false le, or otherwise, any Cotton mixed, or adulterated, as first and second Sections of this Act mentioned, shall emed guilty of a misdemeanour.

Any person who, in the Islands of Bombay or Co- shall knowingly and wilfully have in possession any mixed or adulterated Cotton as aforesaid, with a view fraudulent sale or disposition thereof, shall be deemed of a misdemeanour.

Any person committing a misdemeanour against this all be tried summarily for the same before the Court tty Sessions at Bombay, and on conviction shall be to a fine not exceeding Rupees One Thousand, or im- ment, with or without hard labour, not exceeding twelve s, and at the discretion of such Court to both fine and onment: Provided always that it shall be lawful for the man of the said Court to commit, or hold to bail, any charged with any misdemeanour under this Act, to is trial in the Supreme Court.

All Cotton in the Islands of Bombay or Colaba, shall be fraudulently mixed, as mentioned in the ection of this Act, shall be liable to confiscation.

. The said Court of Petty Sessions, upon credible ation on oath of any Cotton liable to confiscation this Act being in Bombay or Colaba, may order the e thereof, and the Chairman of such Court may issue rant for searching for and seizing the same, and he same being proved to the satisfaction of the said to be liable to confiscation, may order the confis- thereof, whereupon the same shall be confiscated e said Court of Petty Sessions shall cause an intima- every such confiscation to be forthwith given to the tor of Customs at Bombay, who shall forthwith cause ation of the confiscated Cotton to be made, and furnish me to the said Court of Petty Session- who shall on make over the confiscated [illegible] the on thereof, to the Bombay [illegible]

. All fines levied [illegible]

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF MUMBAI
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on 28 February, 2020

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## WINES &c.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sherry, fine Pale Brown Golden | qts. | at Rs. | 18 to 20 | per d |
| Do. superior do. do. do | ,, | at ,, | 22 to 24 | do |
| Do. very best do. do. do | ,, | at ,, | 26 | do |
| Do. do | pts. | at ,, | 12 | do |
| Port, fine old crusted | qts. | at ,, | 18 to 20 | do |
| Do. superior quality | ,, | at ,, | 22 to 24 | do |
| Do. finest (much approved) | ,, | at ,, | 26 | do |
| Do. do | pts. | at ,, | 12 | do |
| Madeira, very fine | qts. | at ,, | 20 to 21 | do |
| Do. superior | ,, | at ,, | 24 | do |
| London particular best quality | ,, | at ,, | 26 | do |
| Claret of denominations | ,, | at ,, | 18 to 20 | do |
| Very superior La Rose | ,, | at ,, | 24 | do |
| Do | pts. | at ,, | 12 | do |
| Champaigne, a very fine 2nd class Wine | qts. | at ,, | 25 | do |
| Do do | pts. | at ,, | 15 | do |
| Do. superior first class | qts. | at ,, | 42 | do |
| Do. do. do | pts. | at ,, | 21 | do |
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| Burgundy, a small batch of very superior sparkling | qts. | at ,, | 38 | |
| Madeira, in wood direct from Newton Gordon Cossart & Co. | ¼ cask | | 180 | |
| | hhd. | | 360 | do |
| | pipe. | | 720 | |

## SPIRITS &c.

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| Brandy, Pale Brown | qts. | at ,, | 15 | per d |
| Superior do | ,, | at ,, | 18 | d |
| Very fine do | ,, | at ,, | 20 to 22 | d |
| Finest quality | ,, | at ,, | 24 | d |
| Gin, Schiedam | ,, | at ,, | 15 | d |
| Do. superior | ,, | at ,, | 18 | d |
| Do. in cases of 15 bottles | per case | at ,, | 18 | d |
| Whiskey, very fine— | qts. | at ,, | 15 | d |
| Do. choice Glenlevit very fine | ,, | at ,, | 18 | d |
| Rum, fine old Jamaica | ,, | at ,, | 16 | d |
| Very best do | ,, | at ,, | 18 | d |

## LIQUORS &c.

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cherry Brandy, Copenhagen | pts. | at ,, | 15 | d |
| Do. superior do | ,, | at ,, | 18 | |
| Old Tom, fine | qts. | at ,, | 18 | |
| Very best | ,, | at ,, | 30 | |
| Liquors of various kinds | pts. | at ,, | 18 | |

## BEER.

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| Just ripe a small quantity | pts. | at ,, | 4 | d |

Arrowroot, per maund...R
Barley in cannisters 7 lbs...
Beef, salted, in keg...
Cheroots No. 1, per 1000...
Do. ,, 2, ,, 1000...
Do. ,, 3, ,, 1000...
Coffee, per Frazil of 18 lbs...
Chocolate, per lb...
Cocoa, ,,
Candles Europe, per lb...
Do. Cochin, per maund...
Capers, per dozen bottles...
China Preserves, assorted, in jar...
Cheese of sorts, per lb...
Currants, ,,
Fruit Tart, per dozen...
,, Brandy, per do...
,, Syrup, per do...
Figs, in drums...
Hams of sorts, per lb...
Isinglass, per lb...
Jams and Jellies, assorted, in 3 lbs. jars, per dozen...
Do. do. do. in 2 lbs. do.
Mustard, 1 lb. bottle, per dozen...
Do. ½ do. do. do...
Maccaronie, p...
Mu...

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